FORMOSA.

The Convention of Peace Between China and Japan Promulgated.

Complete Success of the Japanese Diplomacy.

Chinese Guile Corrected and the Wrongful Claim of the Nation Abandoned.

HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

To Pay an Indemnity and Evacuate the Territory.

The Foreign Interests Reassured and Grateful to the Mikado.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The news of the successful termination of the conferences in Pekin has been welcomed throughout Japan with the liveliest satisfaction. The prospect of war was never attractive, except to a certain small and irresponsible class, which had neither opportunity nor inclination to estimate Among the higher officers of the government, as well as the people at large, there was always an earnest desire to avoid an actual conflict, but at the same time a rivid determination to maintain in the firmest manner the position assumed at the outset of the Formosa difficulties, and to vindicate the just claims of Japan at whatever hazard of peril or sacrifice. Thus, while the negotiations of the Commissioners in China were all directed toward a pacific solution of the questions at issue. the energies of the authorities at home were applied to preparing the most thorough means of meeting the issue in case hostilities could not be honorably averted. The inhabitants of every degree, including the Emperor and his the nobles and the mass of the people, offered voluntary contributions to the extent of their ability for the support of the administration in the contemplated crisis. Large bodies of citizens enrolled themselves, without solicitation or suggestion, as volunteer troops, and urgently petitioned for the acceptance of their services in the field. A great part of the labor of the department charged with this whole subject consisted in receiving and duly considering the offers of material aid which poured in from all parts of the country. These were, with due acknowledgments, in all cases declined, but with the assurance that if the government should at a later period find itself in any degree embarrassed, such assistance would then be frankly asked for. The official records abundantly prove that the spontaneous enthusissm awakened by the mere uncertain prospect of serving the nation in a time of public danger has hardly a parallel, unless it be in the uprising multitudes in the Northern States at the outbreak of the Southern rebellion. belief, on the part of outside observers, that the authorities and the populace were alike resolved upon a contest, and were ready to provoke it, if necessary, by the adoption of the extremest measures. Such, however, was never the case. The vast accumulations of war material, the collection of formidable armaments at the nearest points to the Chinese coast, and the military registration of the inhabitants of the Empire were movements of They not only placed Japan in the position which it was necessary she should hold in the event of war, but they contributed in no small degree to the actual preservation of peace. The bold and confident attitude which she maintained from the beginning, which was the growth of a sincere conviction of the propriety of her course, was not without weight in influencing the decisions of the Chinese Cabinet. In all respects the action of Japan and her representatives has been united and concentrated upon one point-the vindication jects, to enforce redress for past outrages and to secure protection for the future. The manner in which this end should be attained was not always certain. There were moments when the apprehension of those who chose to adopt a gloomy view of affairs seemed in some degree justified. But that it must be attained-by peaceful methods if possible, by arms if needfulwas the unaiterable resolution. Throughout the entire progress of affairs there were many who tooked to no other result than that which has happly arrived, and these, perhaps, find the most

the final arrangement or the means by which it was secured. The foreign community, as may be supposed, does not take so undivided a view of the situation. Few expressions of hearty and unfeigned congratulation have been heard. On the contrary, the recognition of Japan's success has been, with one or two conspicuous exceptions, reluctant and constrained. Why it is that the progressive career of this country is regarded with a steady aversion by a large proportion of the foreign residents is a question that might be answered without much difficulty, but which need not be here examined. The fact is indisputable. As a rule the intelligence of the diplomatic victory was not cordiall welcomed. The polmatic victory was not cordially welcomed. The general interests of trade were bound up in the maintenance of peace, and on that ground the adjustment of the troubles was admitted to be a public advantange; but that the credit of having accomplished a great and beneficial work—not only unsided, but in spite of many painul obstacles thrust in her way—should be gained by Japan was contrary to the expectations and to the wishes of the majority of European denizeus. It is in consequence of this leeling that we have seen a disposition to wrest the distinction of the achievement from the Japanese Commissioners, to whom, and to no others, it strictly belongs, and lastep it upon this or that representative of Western governments—most of whom have certainly been sufficiently active in their interference, but not with the view of advancing the interests of Japan, nor, in a broad sense, the interests of civilization and humanity. It is quite enough to acknowledge them to have been animated by a sense of duly to their respective governments and themselves. That they acted with any sort of regard for the embarrassments or anxieties of this country it is a simple absurdity to allege. A special effort has been made to attribute the good fortune of the Commissioners to the intercession of Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Pekin. The brief narrative of the listory of the Embassy, which shall presently be given, will show the lailacy of this assumption. It is as certain as any fact connected with the whole business can possibly be that not a single Minister, either in this country or in China, acted a friendly or encouraging part toward Japan at any period of this difficult business; and the annoyances occasioned by the interference of many of them are of too recent occurrence to require recapitulation at this point.

A detailed account of the interviews held in June, 1874, in Formosa, between General Salgo and the Chinese envoy, Shen-pao-Chen, was published in the Hrrald of September 5, the tenor of the Japanese officers and general interests of trade were bound up in the maintenance of peace, and on that ground the

genuine satisfaction of all in the existing con-

dition of things. But among the whole people

Gendre, who, it may be well to mention, as the celly foreigner upon whom high Japaneser rank has ever been conferred, was despatished to datcuss affairs with the authorities of Pir Kien, under jects of China in Promosa have always been. It will not have been forgotten that, while in pursuance of this mission, which was known by everybody to be in the interest of peace, he was arrother than the control of the

Southern Formosa to be Chinese territory and to have acted in that belief until he was disabused.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LOOKOUT.

His chief concern, naturally, was in regard to English commerce, which he knew would be endangered in case of war, and to insure the protection of the annual trade of \$250,000,000. Under his superintendence he said that he had felt colleged, or should feel obliged, to telegraph home for armed support. When this circumstance was communicated to the chief Japanese Commissioner he is understood to have remarked that it was the best thing Mr. Wade could do, it certainly does not appear that the British Minister was actuated at any time by a feeling hostile to Japan, but, on the other hand, there is not the slightest evidence to show that he was moved by any impulse except the wish to secure British trade from danger. And that, undoubtedly, was all that his special duty required of him.

The conferences continued for nearly a month without practical results. At each meeting the Ghinese were for starting ab oto and taking up the question from its remotest point. But it was noticeable that they never once alluded to the Shipwrecked Linkiuans as their subjects—a point which they had endeavored to gain in some of their earlier documentary assections. However, they steadiastly declined to admit that they had ever acknowledged the right of an outside nation to deal directly with the savages, or that Japan was justified in her course. When pressed for reasons they were silent.

The Japanese were leady with the defence and justification of their actions, but the Tsung it Yamen had nothing to say beyond the endiess iteration of their desire that the troops should be ordered away from Formosa. At last, on them, in which a definite reply was demanded, in default of which the Japanese Commissioners would retire. It was afterward discovered that the Emperor was absent from the capital and that Prince Kung was in attendance upon him, so that a delay was Inevitable. The imperial party returned on the

turned on the 14th, and on the 15th, at noon, an answer was received which, though not in all respects sufficient, showed a decided inclination to bring the matter to a satisfactory end.

COMING DOWN FROM THE HIGH HORSE.

Another meeting was arranged for the 1sth, at Okuo's apartments, in which the Chinese, though still expressing a desire to avoid discussing the question of their right to Southern Formosa, said they were willing to acknowledge that they had been negligent and offered a sum of money as a compensation for the slaughter of the Linkiuans. This appearing to be a step in advance, the Japanese declared their willingness to reopen the discussions, but on the 19th a note came from the Yamen stating that a difficulty had arisen and they could not now undertake to carry through ine settlement in the way they had themselves suggested. Before any expression was given to the vexation caused by this new evasion a plan was brought forward by an English employe of the Chinese, Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs. This gentleman, while thoroughly laithful to the interests of those under whose objection he acted, appeared to hold very liberal opinions in regard to the rights of all concerned, and his representations at this juncture undoubtedly produced a strong impression, for on the 20th the Yamen avowed a willingness to adopt his advice and offer a sum of money, not as an indemnity, but as a compensation for public works undertaken by the Japanese in Southern Formosa, improvements of roads and building of houses, and as a gratuity to the soldiers who accompanied General Saigo.

It is known that Okubo showed no particular desire to cling to the word "indemnity" and cared little about any phrasecology that might be employed until it appeared that the objection of the Chinese to the term in question was owing to an indea that its use involved the long disputed right of the Japanese to go to Formosa, which, they held, would not be indicated by the substitution of the milder synonyms "compensation" and "gra

ANTIGIPATING THE CASH INDEMNITY.

While the direct negotiations were in progress, about this time, the Chinese officials endeavored by various indirect means to learn what the amount of expenditure on the part of Japan had already been, and they succeeded in discovering—which, indeed, there was no special desire to conceal, that it was in the neighborhood of three million taels—about \$700,000. Entirely of their own motion, they assumed that the reimbursement of this sum would be required by the Commissioners, and considerable uncasiness was understood to exist in regard to the matter. But the subject was never referred to in the conferences until a later period, and it is a fact to be remembered that Okubo made no allusion of any kind to the amount he should ask for until just before the closs of the whole business—that is to say, after the 25th of October. No discussion on this subject was thought desirable by him until the graver question of the written acknowledgments should be arranged.

PATIENT, JUST AND SUCCESSPUL.

But here, again, a new request was made by the Chinese for reference to Prince Kung personally. The patience of the Japanese Plenipotentiary was nearly exhausted, but he nevertheless agreed to what he then intended should be a final laterview. It took place on the 23d of October. Almost at the outset the Chinese began to speak as it it were taken for granted that their wish to avoid written pledges would be acceded to. Promises they would give, but no documents binding them. Okubo at once said that if things were to go on in this way it was useless to protony than JUSTICE.

Preparations were made by the Japanese for leaving Pekin without delay. But in the minds of the Commissioners there was even then no apprehension of war. They had become sufficiently lamiliar with the devious artifices of Chinese diplomacy to see that to give force and assurance to their resolution not to yield what the proper interest of Japan required they must take a decided step. They were convinced of the utter inexped

diplomacy to see that to give force and assurance to their resolution not to jield what the proper interest of Japan required they must take a decided step. They were convinced of the utter in expediency of proposing to renew negotiations on their own part.

On the 25th all was ready for the departure, and, indeed, General Le Genare did set out on that day. Hearing of this and of the imminent, withdrawal of the remainder of the mission Prince Kung went in haste to the residence of Mr. Wade and requested him to take a message to Okubo, which might have the effect of detaining him. He offered, in distinct words, the first really acceptable terms of settlement that has come from the Chinese side, and offered them in a way that, this time, left little doubt as to the sincerity of his intentions. Mr. Wade promptly consented, and visited the Japanese Commissioner without delay. He stated that he was empowered to declare that there would be no objection raised against Okubo's resolution to obtain written evidence of consent to the terms proposed. To this extent and no more he assisted in the adjustment of the affair. Beyond this he had nothing to do with it so far as the Japanese were concerned. That ne may have assisted the Chinese in their deliberations is possible, but even on this point nothing can be positively stated. CONCILIATORY, BUT FIRM, AND THE END ATTAINED. Once more a ray of light appeared to rise out of the gloom. Late at night, on the 25th, Okubo informed Mr. Wade that he would listen to proposals based upon this new development, but he was determined not to consider any repetitions of the wornout assumptions of established authority over the whole of Formosa. Nor was he disposed to confer personally with the Tsung it Yamen until gielt assured that there would be no further attempt at evasion or delay. The communications thus reopened were carried on through Mr. Wade, who courtrousty acted as a willing messenger, until the 31th of October, when the last and declayed themselves to, under their hand of th

howile alike to the interests of both the Asian empires.

THE ADVANTAGES ACCRUING TO JAPAN from the successful issue of this affair are obvious and undemable. She has obtained a complete acknowledgment of the righteousness of her coursewhich was at first denied by aimost every foreign representative in the East—from the nation directly concerned, which, indeed, had alone the right to speak in the matter at all. She has asserted and vindicated her independence of action, in spite of threats and dissuasions from every quarter. She has fortified the confidence in herself which outside influences have labored to destroy.

right to speak in the matter at all. She has asserted and vindicated her independence of action, in spite of threats and dissuasions from every quarter. She has fortified the confidence in herself which outside influences have labored to destroy. She has been enabled to test her resources, to examine practically the working of her military and naval systems, and to discover the true force of the patriotic enthusiasm that stirs the people when the national repute and safety are at stake. What she has acquired in experience is not less valuable than what she has gained in the esteem of every community, and the respect, if not the generous sympathy, of every government throughout the civilized world.

The formosa peace convention.

The articles of the Convention which has been concluded at Pekin have just been published. The following are copies of the official translations:—Okubo, High Commissioner Pienlpotentiary of Great Japan, Councillor of State and Minister of the Interior on the one part and the Ministers of Great Tining (China) charged with the General Superintendence of Foreign Affairs, namely, the Prince of Kung (and nine other Ministers, the names and titles of whom are given in rull) on the other part:—

Have agreed torether upon the following articles, and hereby execute the present instrumen: in proof of the arrangement determined on.

As the people of all nations have a right to protection and to immunity from wrong, it becomes the duty of each State to take its own measures to insure full protection (within itself), and it is incumbent on the State within which questions (as to protection) may occur to take its own steps for the settlement of the same.

The savage tribes of Formosa, having wildily indicted injury upon people belonging to Japan, and Japan at first believing that responsibility rested with the same savages, despatched a fonce.

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Minister Pienpotentiary of Oreat Japan.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTULE:
Okubo, High Commissioner Plenipotentiary of Great Japan, Councillor of State and Minister of the Interior on the one part, and
The Ministers of Great Tsing (China) charged with the general superintondence of foreign affairs, namely, the Prince of Kung (and nine other ministers, the names and titles of whom are given in mill) on the other part, Hereby execute the following certificate of a joint agreement:— Prince of Kung and nine other ministers, the names and titles of whom are given in null) on the other part, Hereby execute the following certificate of a joint agreement:—

In the matter of the Formosan savages, His Exceliency the British Minister Wade has already at this time effected a distinct agreement with the two nations, who mutually execute this day an instrument in proof of the arrangement arrived at. China agrees in the first place to give to the families of the distressed or shipwrecked! Japanese who were injured on former occasions 100,000 taels as consolation modey, and turnier, on the withdrawai of the Japanese troops, as China wishes to retain for her own use the roads, buildings and other works constructed at the said place, she will pay as the cost of the same 400,000 taels. It has also been stipniated and agreed by Japan on the one hand that the withdrawai of her troops shall be completed by the 20th day of the 12th month of the 7th year of Meiji, and by China on the other that the whole sum shall be paid by the 12th day of the 11th month of the 18th vear of Tungchi (both dates being synonymous and answering to the 20th December, 1874). The time thus named shall not be exceeded by either party. So long as the Japanese troops are not entirely withdrawn China will not complete the payment.

This certificate is executed in proof of the above agree.

Axoeeded by either party withdrawn China win not roops are not entirely withdrawn China win not plete the payment.

This certificate is executed in proof of the above agrounds and each party retains one copy.

Main, 7th vear, 10th month, —day.

Tunsoni, 15th year, 9th month, —day. (Octob 1574.)

Countersigned by YANAGIW & A.

Minister Piempotentiary of Great Japan.

THE NEBRASKA SUPPERERS.

THANKS TO THE HERALP, FOR ITS EFFORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF V.E. HERALD:

Many tanhas for your kind efforts in behalf of the Nebraska so ferers. Reports from all parts of the country by hoafe that plenty of clothing will be seat. We sPall, however, need more women's and children's shoes.

Will you please call, through the Herald, for a special contribution of ladies' and children's shoesy JAMES S. BRISBIN, United States Army.

THE NEW BROOMS.

The Office-Holders' Dread of New Year's Day.

THE VICTORS' SPOILS.

What Governor Tilden and Mayor Wickham Can Do.

THE CITY AND THE STATE.

Prospects of a Lively Family Row Over the United States Senatorship.

The near approach of the day fixed by law for the meeting of the State Legislature, as well as the day when the new Mayor will take hold of the reins of the city government, is creating quite a lively feeling among the politicians—a feeling, however which depends for its joyful or sorrowoffice-holders, and those who are not office-holders, but who would like to be. Although the new Governor and the new Mayor have very few important offices to give away, they have, it is generally known, a great deal of power-in fact, a power that will prove irresisti-ble, so far as this city is concerned, so long as they act in concert. It is the knowledge of this fact that is just now making every republican office-holder of any importance in the city quake in his shoes, and in many incratic incumbents feel as badly as their confreres whose candidate for Governor was defeated last

When the republican Legislature of 1873 gave the "approval" power to the Governor in the matter of removals from office of officials in this city by the Mayor they did so to tie the hands of Mr Havemeyer, with whom the Custom House was at the time at loggerheads; and when, in 1874, a republican Legislature gave the Mayor the power to fill vacancies in the commissions independent of the Board of Aldermen, they gave him that power to head off the democratic Board of Aldermen, who, it was feared, might profit by the resignations and deaths of republican incumbents. Neither of the Legislatures who played pitch and toss, as it were, with the city charter, with a view of making everything as lovely as possible for the republi-can party, gave a thought at the time to the possibility of there being a democratic Governor and Assembly in 1875, and thus it is that their chickens have now come home to roost. Their friends whom they believed to have there is walling and gnashing of teeth where they expected to hear nothing for years to come but the gleeful songs of the faithful henchmen of the republican party, who, in the enjoyment of ish the democratic majority in this city by thousands every succeeding November. The fact is, the engineers have been hoist by their own petard. THE CRY OF THE HUNGRY.

It is almost needless to state that Governor Tilden and Mayor Wickham are being pestered almost to death by applications for office, great and small, and the ordeal they have gone through during the past week has certainly been a terrible one. When it is taken consideration that there have been hundreds of applications for every little office to be flied, not to say anything about the large ones, and that the applicants in the majority of in-stances have not only called already several times personally upon the two unfortunate omthem day after day with letters enclosing othe letters, which letters enclose others from Tom, Dick and Harry, here, there and everywhere, certifying that the individual applicant is "the very best man" for the place sought lor, no wonder need be expressed at the desire of Mr. Tilden to get out of town somewhere where will not be known or that Mr. Wickham disappears from his familiar haunts occasionally, no one knows where. During past lew days the pressure upon them both has been unprecedented in the annals of office-seekoffice it is pretty certain that there will be a grand charge all along the line by the patriots, who desire to do the city some good if they are

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS TO BE.
Mr. Tilden's greatest tribulation has come from the fact that he will be a sort of a military man by reason of the office he is to hold for two years to come, and, as commander and chief of the armies of the Empire State, must needs have a staff, Almost every democratic gentleman of any prominence in the State, who was anxious to wear a uniform or who, not being anxious, has a promising son who was, thought he had a claim upon the Governor-elect, and it was only a few days ago that Mr. Tilden was able to come to anything like a conclusion as to who should have the honor to accompany him in full uniform on his periodical grand rounds through the State or on ccasions of State displays at the capital. The appointment of General Townsend as Adjutant Gener al and Dr. Austin Flint as Surgeon were the

occasions of State displays at the capital. The appointment of General Townsend as Adjutant General and Dr. Aastin Fint as Surgeon were the only two that the Governor had no trouble of mind about. The Commanding General of Ordnance has to be appointed with the consent of the Senate, and so this position as yet remains in statu quo. The positions of Canal Auditor, Canal Appraiser, Superintendent of Public Instruction, as well as Captain of the Port, Harbor Masters and Port Wardens (by and with the consent of the Senate) will become vacant while Mr. The den is in office—those of Captain of the Port, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters in 1875. For every one of these positions and for those even which are not to be filled till 1876 Mr. Tiden has aircady applications of candidates by the dozen; but who they are ne will not state. In the matter of the Senate in Captain of the Port, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters in 1875. For every one of these positions and harbors are to be made by the present incumbents to induce the Senate to reject any persons nominated in their places. The office of Mr. Chapman, the Insurance Superintendent, oces not become vacant till 1876; it has been erroneously supposed by most people that he would ge out next January.

Mr. Wickham's appointment of Edward L. Donneily and Townsend Cox (for they were his appointments virtually) shows that his promise that he should appoint none out good men to office will be carried out. These appointments may not have been satisfactory to a lew of the small order of grogsmop politicians who think that they are the beau ideals of what a commissioner ought to be, but the satisfaction with which the appointment have been everywhere in good circles, received shows that the commissioner ought to be, the most of the small of the satisfaction with which the appointment have been everywhere in good circles, received shows that the commissioner of the circles. The head of the Permit Bureau and his clerks. The candidates for these positions have been, of correct person o

great majority of the democrats of the new As-sembly are new men, as unused to the light as to the ways that are dark of legislative life; and in one very important respect the republicans have the best of it, notwithstanding that they are in a minority.

one very important respect the republicans have the best of it, notwithstanding that they are in a minority.

They have re-elected every one of the members of 1873 or 1874 who were recognized as leaders. For instance, there are Husted, Alvord, Prince, Luncoln and Miller. These men are good paritamentarians, and are certain to give the majority considerable trouble, and will not be slow to take advantage of any mistake, no matter how slight, that may be made by the majority. It may happen, as it has often happened before, that there may be among the new democratic members men who will, before the session is well under way, show themselves to be the squals of the oldest, hands as parliamentarians; but this is not enough. The Speakership is a position that cannot wait for the inil development and growth of the genius or-legislative skill of the new comers, and it must needs se filled at once before the legislative skill of the new comers, and it must needs se filled at once before the legislative skill of the new comers, and it must needs so filed at once before the legislative skill of the new comers, and it must needs to the necessity of taking the best material at hand. There are really but two men who stand out so prominently from among the great mass of the majority as to be considered worthy candidates for the position. They are Jeremiah McGuire, of Chemung, and General R. U. Sherman, of Utica. A few weeks ago Mr. Sherman's chances seemed to be the best, it being generally conceded that his legislative experience and thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules eminently fit him for the position. But Mr. McGuire now appears to have the inside track, and it is the general impression that he will be the coming man without doubt, although there McGuire now appears to have the inside track, and it is the general impression that he will be the coming man without doubt, although there are many democrats who would prefer to see some one eise in the Speaker's chair, so as to secure Mr. McGuire's services on the foor, where in a party fight he would be, they have the presumption to believe, more tian a match for either Husted or Alvord. As a matter of courtesy, Mr. Husted will be the nominee of the republicans. The Clerkship fight has already been narrowed down to two men, Hiram Cafkins and Lyman Smith, with the odds strongly in favor of the former.

seen harrowed down to two men, Hiram Carkins and Lyman Smith, with the odds strongly in favor of the former.

Despite the many wild stories that have been set affoat concerning the Senatorship there are but lew well informed persons who do not now believe that ex-Governor Seymour was really sincere when he announced his intention of not being a candidate. It is true that the good Horatio has in times past often said he'd ne'er consent, and yet consented to be and do a great many things which it were better he had not done or tried to be; but his friends contend that his declension of a half-threatened honor is this time certain to be adhered to. Considering Mr. Seymour then as out of the race entirely, the most prominent candidates are Francis Kernan and Henry C. Murphy, Kernan and Seymour are bosom friends, and no matter what pressure might be brought to bear to force him into the contest. It is pretty certain that the one fact of Kernan being also a candidate, if nothing else, would deter him from running. Tiden, too, is neart and soul in favor of Kernan, and as makes no secret of his determination to use every legitimate influence in his power to place his election begond a doubt. Although the irrends of Henry C. Murphy say that Mr. Tilden has absolutely stated that as between Mr. Kernan and Mr. Murphy he has his preferences, yet he would do nothing personally to interiere with Mr. Murphy's candidacy, there are those who talk of combinations being made by which the Senatorship shall depend solely upon the success of a certain man for the Speakership. preferences, yet he would do nothing personally to interiere with Mr. Murphy's candidacy, there are those who talk of combinations being made by which the Senatorship shall depend solely upon the success of a certain man for the Speakership, and upon that man pledges as to the way the committees are to be made up; our it has apparently into lar but little if any loundation. The indications do not all point to as plain sailing as some people supposed when the question of putting a man in Mr. Fenton's place comes up in the Legislature. It would be hardly worth while to call attention in this connection to the suby talk about the "probability" of the liberals securing a liberal nominee, were it not for the lact that many people have got it into their heads that the Ring is not impossible, because, as it has been stated in some of the papers, the liberals hold the calance of power only exists in the imagination of men who calaim as liberals men who never were in the slightest degree connected with the republican party and who have always voted the democratic democrats, 53 republicans and 2 liberal republicans. Classing Mr. Middleton, who was nominated by the grangers in Jefferson county in 1873 as a liberal, but who voted with the republicans in the Senate last winter on every party measure, and Mr. Coe also as a liberal, aithough it is very hard to say what he is, the Senate stands—republicans, list democrats, 12; liberals, 2. Taus gives the democrates on joint ballot a majority of 10, taking it for granted that the liberal will vote for the republicans. Just where the liberal will vote for the republicans. Just where the liberal will vote for the republicans. Just where the liberal will vote for the republicans. It also be said, nowever, that Mr. Penton will remain an independence of the security of the republican. He knows about as well as any man who ever laid over for a few days at an Albahy hotel on "private bustness" that there is many a slip be

BEPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening in Republican Hall, Joel W. Mason in the chair. The room was about half filled with delegates from the different districts, No business was transacted, with the exception of the passage of a vote of thanks to the officers of the committee for the satisfactory manner in which their duties had been discharged.

THE ASSEMBLY VACANCY—THE NOMINATIONS COMPLETED. The third and last nomination for the legislative

seat made vacant by the death of Hon. Stephen J. Colahan was made last night, the republicans of the district nominating John H. Diercks. The candidates are, therefore, M. O'Keeffe, democrat; John H. Diercks, republican, and John W. Flaherty. independent. The Republican Convention was called to order at half-past eight P. M. by the Secretary, Charles Dodd, and Alderman William Ray was chosen temporary Chairman. The calling of the roll revealed the fact that none of the Fourteenth ward delegates were present, but the Convention decided that as they were notified fully and in time to have attended business should be carried on without them. Major John F. Short was then unanimously chosen as the candidate, but he declining, another bailot was had. This resulted in the choice of Mr. John H. Diercks, who cordially accepted the nomination. Mr. Diercks is a grocer, and has acquired considerable property in Brooklyn by industry and irugality; has never held office and is not considered ambitious. He is a native of Hanover, but has been in this country from boyhood, being now a man of thirty-eight years of age. retary, Charles Dodd, and Alderman William Ray

the defeated candidate for register, will be appointed, although as he is an old dreman, it is more the fire Department. All the presence has been as the fire Department. All the presence has been as the fire Department. All the presence has been as the fire Department. All the presence has been as the fire and the presence has been as the fire and the fire Department. All the presence has been as the fire and the fire Department. All the presence has been as the fire and the fire of the fire department. All the presence has been as the fire of the fire and the fire of the fire and the fire of the f

pointed His Majesty appeared in uniform, for the mented with gold lace, and at his side was hung a sword of scimitar shape, with the hilt studded worn by Kamenamena III., and is one of the heirlooms of the royal house of Hawaii. Among heirlooms of the royal house of Hawaii. Among those presented to the King were—General Hanoock and his staff, General Gordon Granger, General Thomas W. Sweeney, General Marshaii, Dr. Hoff, Major Orofton and Lieutenant Rutherlord, with a number of other military officials. The navy was represented by several officers, some of whom were known to the King in previous visits to Honolula. Immediately following this reception a deputation from the Board of Trade was introduced, and the following address was read by Mr. George W. C. Clarke:—ADDRESS BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

To His Majesty, KALAKAUA, King of the Hawaiian Islands:—

ADDRESS BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

TO HIS Majesty, KALAKAUA, King of the Hawaiian Islands:—

The Board of Trade, Manufacture and Agriculture of the city and State of New York, consisting of persons engaged in trade, commerce or agriculture, or in pursuits directly connected therewith, desire to approach you, on the occasion of your visit to this metropolis, with every expression of respectful welcome. The circumstances of your arrival among us are pecularly gratifying, as you are the first reigning soverings who, since the formation of our great Republic, has personally visited our shores to investigate the advantages we possess under our glorious constitution. We hope you will accept our words of welcome as not merely complimentary utterances. We have pleasure in assuring you that the American people do not measure their esteem for other nations by the extent of territory or the accumulation of weaith, but rather by the wise and beneficent use of opportunities for adding to the happiness of the whole human family. The friendly intercourse and necessary commercial communications between our citizens and your subjects are additional causes for the pleasure afforded us by your visit, and we desire it to be known that the humblest of your subjects, if duly accredited, may always expect our full consideration when visiting or residing in this city. The Board has viewed, with great interest, the commencement of negotiations for a reciprocal commercial treaty between the two countries, and will give his cordial support to any such measure as may conduce to the greater facilities of commerce. Our best wishes are that your visit to America may be agreeable, your journey home safe and your life prosperous and happy.

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Given under our hands this 24th day of December, A. D. 1874.

Signed—Erastus Brooks, Edwin C. B. Garcia, Consul of Chil; Edward Shera, acting Consul of Turkey; Alexander J. Cotheal, Consul General of Nicaragua. Countersigned and authenticated by George W. C. Clarke, Secretary, on behalf of the members of the Board of Trace, assembled in general meeting on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1874.

To this address His Majesty briefly responded, stating that the condition of his throat prevented him making any extended remarks. The King then changed his dress, and made his appearance in the main parior of the Windsor in pisin ctivinan dress. A general reception was then held, and any one who so desired had the nonor of a presentation to the first crowned king that has ever visited our country. His Majesty had a pleasant word for all and shook hands with

and any one who so desired had the honor of a presentation to the first crowned king that has ever visited our country. His Majesty had a pleasant word for all and shook hands with each individual presented. During this reception, as on previous occasions, he made a very javorable impression, and many laudatory opinions were expressed as the citizens of New York filed out of the room. Among the prominent visitors were Professor Avery, of Hamilton College; Judge Kasmire, Rev. L. H. Angler, of Boston; Professor Charles T. Joy, Dr. J. B. Mathews, ex-Judge Bedford, William Pritchard, Josian Solomon, Professor Nelles, Jacob Lewis and others. Quite a number of ladies were also introduced to His Majesty.

A CHARMING PAIR.

During the general reception two important individuals made their appearance, who may briefly be described as follows:—A gallant warrior of about nine summers, dressed in a superto uniform, gravely marched up to His Majesty, having upon his arm a fashionably dressed young lady, who perhaps had attained the mature age of six. This incident amused His Majesty very much, especially when on re iring from the royal presence the young lady attacked and totally defeated by a kiss one of the United States officers in attendance.

A teight o'clock, having previously visited several prominent stores, His Majesty attended a private reception at the residence of Mr. Elisha H. Alien, the son of the Chancellor of the Hawaiian kingdom. The Chancellor of the Hawaiian kingdom. The Chancellor himself was present, among other distinguished guests. Governor Kapena, who has heretolore been prevented by illness from participating in the royal movements, was so much better last evening that he visited the "Black Crook," He enjoyed the performance quite as much as dal His Majesty. This morning the King and suite will attend the services at st. Stephen's church.

STILL STRANDED.

THE STEAMSHIP SOUTH CAROLINA IN A BETTER

POSITION. The position of the steamship South Carolina was reported improved yesterday. Advices from squan Beach last night gave the vessel as lying in four feet of water at low tide. She was moving oward the channel and discharging cargo rapidly. The wind was southwest and rain was falling during the evening. An additional number of lighters was sent from the city during the day by the owners. The purser of the vessei arrived

by the owners. The purser of the vessei arrived in town yesterday, bringing with him the manifest of the ship's cargo, which has been anxiously looked for by the insurance companies and the mercantile community generally for several days pust. The following is a copy of the document:—

THE MANIFEST.

Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge, 141 bales of cotton; Frisole, Roberts & Co., 75 bales; Woodward & Stillman, 25 bales; Bliss, Bennett & Co., 6 bales; R. Murrell, 4 bales; A. J. Reeves & Co., 6 bales; R. Murrell, 4 bales; A. J. Reeves & Co., 6 bales; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., 54 bales; Williams, Bironie & Co., 21 bales; S. H. Zerega & Co., 97 bales; Leverica & Co., 74 bales; Lehman Bros. 297 bales; Leverica & Co., 74 bales; Lehman Bros. 297 bales; Leverica & Co., 74 bales; Lehman Bros. 297 bales; Leverica & Co., 74 bales; Lehman Bros. 297 bales; Leverica & Co., 74 bales; Lehman Bros. 297 bales; Leverica & Co., 75 bales; W. Bryce, 33 bales; Inman, Swan & Co., 576 bales; W. Bryce, 33 bales; Inman, Swan & Co., 576 bales; W. Bryce, 33 bales; U. Kings & Son, of Providence, 15 bales; H. W. Farley, 57 bales; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., 63 bales; to order, 41 and 28 bales—making a total of 1,759 bales of cotton. The other shipments consist of the following articles:—Arthur Parker & Co., 176 pieces of cedar; F. A. Richard, 34 pieces of cedar; G. K. Sheridan, 5 bales—in box of merchandise; Unitard & Co., 2 bundles of hides; F. A. Richard, 65 barrels or clay; Rodonson, Lord & Co., 1 box of axe handles; J. & M. Rose, 1 box of axe handles; Quintard & Co., 2 bundles of hides; F. A. Richard, 65 barrels of clay; Rodonson, Lord & Co., 1 box of axe handles; J. & M. Rose, 1 box of axe handles; Quintard & Co., 1 box of merchandles; S. A. Beekman, 1 case of merchandles; Isaac Beil, Jr., & Co., 1 case of merchandles; Isaac Beil, Jr., & Co., 1 case of merchandles; Isaac Beil, Jr., & Co., 1 case of merchandles; R. Lathers, 12 cases of books; E. A. Johnston, 1 box of merchandles; A. S. Taylor, 1 box of glass.

None of the cargo saved will be deliver

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None of the cargo saved will be delivered to the consignees until they consent to sign "the average bond," which will be prepared to-morrow by Johnson & Higgins, of No. 62 Wall street.